

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WESTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—
OUR AMERICAN GARDEN AT HOME.LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 24 Broadway—
SEVEN SISTERS.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, opposite Broadway—
MORRIS OF NEW YORK—SCHOOL IN AN UPRIGHT—RAYMOND
AND HARRIS.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Day
and Evening, PATRICK'S DEBATE—DEATH, SEA BATTLE, AND
OTHER SPECTACLES.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Manhattan Hall, 475 Broad-
way—SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, DANCES, 20—BROADWAY.STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 59 Broadway—GEORGE
CLINTON'S MINSTRELS IN EGYPTIAN SONGS, DANCES, 20—
CLINTON'S MINSTRELS.MELROD COMET HALL, No. 59 Broadway—
SONGS, DANCES, SUNDAY, 20.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 55 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, SUNDAY, 20.GAYTHEATRE, Broadway, 55 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, SUNDAY, 20.AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES,
SUNDAY, 20.CENTRAL PALACE COMET HALL, No. 45 Broadway—
SONGS, DANCES, SUNDAY, 20.

New York, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The Council of War was attended yesterday at Washington by Gen. Scott and some of the military chiefs, together with the President and Cabinet. The whole programme of the war was discussed, but the details of the conference were not permitted to be divulged. It is understood, however, that the conclusion came to was, that the Union army was fully prepared for any emergency, and that a decisive blow would soon be struck.

No movement of any importance took place yesterday among the troops on the line of the Potomac. The pickets of the United States Army now extend from Georgetown to the Harper's Ferry in an uninterrupted line, the advance guard of Colonel Stone's command meeting those of General Patterson at Monocacy. The rebels are discovered to be cutting up and barricading the roads from our lines on the Potomac to Fairfax Court House for the purpose of impeding an expected march in that direction.

The various rumors as to the propositions made by the leaders of the Southern confederacy for peace and a reconstruction of the two sections of the country, appear to resolve themselves into the simple fact that, as we learn, Jefferson Davis has addressed a communication to President Lincoln proposing peace, on the grounds merely that, as the United States government must be convinced of the impossibility of conquering the South, it should do now what it must eventually do after a long and bloody war—namely, recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy. He does not propose that Congress shall pass any act relative to slavery, nor does he refer to the payment of the expenses of the war, or the withdrawal of troops, as reported in other quarters, but simply that, as the recognition of Congress will be necessary to ratify the secession of the Southern government, he suggests that no progress be made on either side until Congress meets; and he pledges himself that no aggressive act on the part of the South shall take place if his proposition is favorably considered, until it is ascertained how Congress will act in the premises. He gives a succinct statement of the strength and resources of the South, and compliments the United States government for the activity with which it is pouring troops into the field, and he concludes his letter by saying that "the spectacle of four hundred thousand men—let me say brothers—thus arrayed against each other, with the most destructive weapons of modern warfare in their hands, is a sight from which the patriot turns away appalled. In Heaven's name let us not drive them into actual conflict. If possible let us avert a collision the horrors of which have no parallel." No answer has yet been returned to this communication, nor has the administration the slightest intention of making any compromise, or entering into any negotiation with the rebels upon the basis of Mr. Davis' proposition.

The faro excursions of Professor Lowe have resulted so far in discovering several scattered camps of the rebel forces in the vicinity of the Union lines toward Fairfax Court House, and Lieut. Tompkins, of the United States cavalry, has been despatched with his company and a portion of the Connecticut troops, to make a reconnaissance in that direction. No report as to his movements, however, has yet reached headquarters.

Important news from California was received in Washington yesterday to the effect that the rebels of that State are about to proclaim the southern portion of it below 36.30 a separate State, and to ally themselves with the Southern confederacy. It is said that a strong party in New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada Territory is in favor of the project, and prepared to second it. It is probable that the government will take vigorous measures to repress this treasonable movement in the Golden State.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe remains in statu quo, but reconnaissance continue to be made without discovering any indications of attack on the part of the rebels. The camp at Newport News is being strengthened, and a railroad is in course of construction to bring the different points of occupation into closer connection.

Intelligence reaches us from Western Virginia that the late garrison of Harper's Ferry, 12,000 strong, is now in camp at Frederick, and the remainder distributed between Bricker Hill, Romney and Charlestown, and it was reported that 5,000 of them were in camp about thirteen miles beyond Philippi. Several regiments of Ohio Union troops were moving from Camp Dennison into Western Virginia.

would be to take their part." This is somewhat ambiguous, but without in keeping with the tone of the British press and British statement as heretofore manifested on the American question.

The News.
By the Europa, at Halifax, we have news from Europe to the 16th of June—two days later. Breadstuffs of every description had declined in Liverpool. Cotton was firm at full prices on the 15th inst.

Consols closed in London on the 15th of June at 90 a 90½ for money, and 90½ a 90½ for account—an advance.

The Manchester trade report is unfavorable. In France the legislative body has not noticed the event of Count Cavour's death—a fact which elicited some comment. Napoleon, it is again asserted, will soon recognize the complete independence of Italy. The *Journal des Debats* asserts that if Austria should again take the Minio, the war in Italy, which was interrupted in 1859, must inevitably be renewed.

Pope Plus the Ninth was very seriously ill. Count Cavour's confessor had arrived in Rome, with a message from the dying Minister to his Holiness.

The question of the abrogation of the Galway steamship mail contract was to be reconsidered by the English Parliament.

Madrid papers again assert that the Dominican people are well satisfied with the renewal of the rule of Spain in their country.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her arrival had been anticipated.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. Faunce, arrived at this port yesterday from Port-au-Prince, bringing the master and three of the crew of the prize brig *Hallie Jackson*, and four officers and nine of the crew of the captured privateer *Ravannah*. The prisoners were conveyed to the Tombs, and will probably be brought up to-morrow for examination.

The Twenty-eighth regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel Donnelly, arrived in this city yesterday, at one o'clock P. M., from Albany, and a few hours afterwards started for Washington.

The Second Vermont regiment, Colonel Whiting, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Washington.

The blockade at Louisville end of the Nashville Railroad commenced on Monday. Nothing will be allowed to pass except by permission of the Surveyor of the Port.

Colonel Kelly, whose assassination was attempted at Philippi, Va., arrived in Wheeling on the 22d inst., much improved. His wound is fast healing.

In another column will be found the first proclamation of Hon. Francis H. Pierpont, the new Governor of Virginia, calling together the members of the Legislature of that State, to meet in Wheeling on the 1st of July. The people of Western Virginia are in earnest, and ex-Governor Letcher will begin to act before long. We learn that the new Governor and his Council are hard at work, night and day, in maturing the business which comes under their supervision, and getting matters in proper shape for an onward movement.

It is rumored that a petition is soon to be circulated in Connecticut, predicated on peace doctrines, asking the government to suspend hostilities against the South, or, in other words, to back out. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Toucey, it is said, has a hand in the movement.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who has been elected to Congress in the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Geo. W. Scranton, is a democrat; but being an uncompromising Union man, he had no regular opposition.

When the vote was taken on the 17th of April, in the Richmond Convention, on the Virginia ordinance of secession, there were one hundred and forty-nine members, and when the engrossed copy was presented for signature, on the 17th inst., only ninety-one members signed their names.

Wm. R. Snow, of New Hampshire, formerly butler of General Pierce, was sent from Manassas Junction by Beauregard to Richmond, where he is now in prison on the charge of being a Union man.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the ten rebel States will furnish one hundred millions of dollars and five hundred thousand fighting men. The one hundred millions will be shipmaster issues, upon the basis of cotton crops which cannot be sold.

Nurses are much needed among the rebel soldiers. We have no way of accounting for this unless it be that the women have, in accordance with the plan of Beauregard, all shouldered their broomsticks and gone to the war "to beat back the ruthless invader." It is said that the sick quartered in the old Nelson mansion at Yorktown have no attendance, and no pillows but their folded blankets.

There are all kinds of rumors in relation to the position of John C. Breckinridge. To us his sentiments are and have been all along perfectly plain. He is a deep and determined secessionist, and so is his man Magriffin. He may take his seat in the Senate on the Fourth of July, and if he does it will only be for the purpose of embarrassing the action of the government. A letter from a rebel at Cadiz, Kentucky, the writer of which had a conversation with Mr. Breckinridge, says he is a true Southern man, and that "his position is as sound as that of Governor Wise or Jeff. Davis himself."

Dr. R. J. Banks, of Hampton, Virginia, formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, has been appointed surgeon in the bogus confederacy army.

The Presbytery of Memphis have unanimously passed an ordinance of secession from the General Assembly. The other Presbyteries of the rebel States will do the same, and then a bogus confederacy General Assembly will be formed.

Professor Back has ordered Captains Mehan, Doer and Rockwell, of the Coast Survey Service, to the seat of war as officers of engineers. Captain Mehan has seen a good deal of active service.

A special meeting of the New York Historical Society was held last evening, when Major Sprague, of the United States Army, late a prisoner of the State of Texas, and at present on parole, delivered a most interesting address before a highly intelligent and enthusiastic audience. His subject related particularly to the treason of Texas, and the conduct of the State authorities towards the federal government and the army thereof. The Major gave an interesting sketch of the positions of the different forts and frontier posts, and of army life in the far Southwest, and described some of the high-handed and outrageous proceedings of the rebels.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, but did not transact any business of importance. Pending a Proposition to bring up the Harlem Bridge matter, the Board adjourned.

The cotton market continued to rule firm yesterday, with a rise of about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 14½c. for middling upland. Our stock is undergoing a steady reduction, and the range of assortment is becoming more limited. Some persons suppose that it will pay ere long to import cotton from Liverpool, especially should their prices continue to range below our quotations, as at present. Accounts from the South regarding the present growing crop are more encouraging. Should a fair yield be obtained and the war continue, it would be a source of importance to know what is to become of it—that is, whether it is to be moved? The total crop for 1860-61 will not probably exceed 3,000,000 bales, which is 1,000,000 below the crop of the previous year. The exports to Great Britain have fallen off \$30,000,000. To France there has been an increase of 5,000 bales, and a decrease of 10,000 bales to other foreign ports, chiefly

to the Continent, including the North of Europe. The foreign news had a depressing effect upon breadstuffs. Flour was heavy, and closed at a decline of 5c. per barrel for most grades of State and Western. Wheat was heavy and firm at 10c. and 2c. per bushel lower, with increased sales in port for export at the consumption. Corn in bad order was plenty, and prices unchanged, while prime qualities of shipping lot Western meal were firm and in good request. Pork was heavy and lower, with sales of mess at \$14 50, a 15 15, and prime at \$10 a \$10 25. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 1,200 a \$10 50 hds., at prices given in another column. Coffee was firm and in good request, with sales of 3,000 bags Rio at 15c. a 15c. Freight was firmer, with more offering for English ports by American and foreign vessels.

A Vast National Debt, Neither to be Feared nor Avoided.

An inevitable consequence of the efforts that are being made by the government of the United States, to suppress rebellion, and restore the integrity of the Union, will be the expenditure of money, on a scale hitherto unknown on the American continent, and having but one or two parallels in the history of Europe. Nearly three hundred thousand troops have been enrolled in the service of the country; it is not impossible that this number may be doubled; the navy must be greatly increased; every species of material of war must be provided in the greatest abundance, and an annual outlay may be expected, of between three and four hundred millions of dollars. Should three or four years be required to reduce the seceded States to submission, a public debt will have been incurred of between twelve and fifteen hundred millions, and the future of the nation will have been literally mortgaged, to provide for the wants of the present time. Northern journals, in the secession interest, have made a terrible outcry over a prospect, at first sight so appalling, and have alleged it as a conclusive reason why the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged, and the principle of anarchy admitted, at whatever sacrifice. A little examination will, however, explode objections to the war, founded on a motive so weak, futile and pusillanimous as a shortsighted economy, which would prefer final and utter ruin, to the lesser evil of a vast national debt.

Every people that has ever attained greatness, has been compelled to bow before the universal law, that national progress and development are inseparable from internal throes, or external assaults—the natural diseases of empires—which must be successfully overcome, before their destinies can be fulfilled. The dangers of such critical periods, differ from mere ephemeral calamities, inasmuch as the sacrifices demanded to avert or conquer them, are made for the benefit of succeeding generations as well as the present, and are frequently so immense as to be impossible, without drawing upon the resources of the future. The inherent energy of Rome was never so sublimely manifested as upon such occasions, and modern Italy, within four years, has witnessed the creation of a powerful kingdom, out of distracted provinces, groaning under tyranny and poverty; because its rulers comprehended that the noble work they were engaged in was destined, like the indestructible Pyramids, to be the pride of posterity, as well as the glory of those who achieved it. Italy is loaded with debt; but, in place of a dozen petty despots, a patriotic dynasty rules over a free and contented people. Wicked, insane, and untrue to the traditions they have inherited from their forefathers, would Americans be, if, reversing the example of Victor Emanuel and Cavour, they were to allow the United States to be cut up into thirty or more impoverished little despotisms; weak and miserable at home and despised abroad; preying upon each other, and deprived alike of nationality, hope and freedom, in order to avoid a national debt, which their children and children's children would curse them for not having incurred.

Neither is a large national debt so great an evil, as the advocates of disunion and anarchy endeavor to mislead the public into believing. The example of Great Britain, during her long struggle against the French republic and the empire, and the history of France itself, prove that the highest point of material prosperity, may coexist with the most exhaustive efforts to carry on war, and that a national debt may even supply the place of destroyed commerce and an otherwise impaired prosperity. The public indebtedness of England is nearly four thousand millions of dollars. Imagination itself recoils before the consideration of such an amount. Yet had the ministries of George III. and the Prince Regent, shrunk from the responsibility of mortgaging the future industry and possessions of every descendant of Englishmen then alive, the United Kingdom would now be a fourth rate Power, not imposing an appendage of France, like Algiers. Created as the debt of Great Britain was, every pound sterling expended, was poured back into English coffers, and the very subsidies which foreign allies were enabled to continue hostilities, kept alive British manufactures, and were paid in British merchandise. Unborn generations were thus enabled to foster and keep alive, with the wealth appropriated in advance of its creation, a trade and commerce which would otherwise have perished, and with them freedom, nationality, and the high place among the Powers of the world which England holds.

The work in which loyal citizens of the United States are engaged, is sacred and holy. The patriotic sentiment which, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, sprang forth, from previous apathy, into a solemn resolve that the country should be restored to its lost position of greatness and unity, was neither shortsighted nor unenduring. It was the result of a spontaneously kept perception of the fact, that self-preservation absolutely demands that rebellion should be put down, and the integrity of the republic be preserved. To compromise with insurrection, or to acknowledge the right of secession, would be to betray interests which we do not hold for ourselves alone, but as the representatives of all those who shall come after us. In order to crush out the treason which menaces our national existence, an immense debt must be incurred, which will burden the possessions of our children and of coming generations. They will, however, recall with pride the memory of ancestors who confided in their love of country, fought and bled for their welfare, and left them to pay the debt. Meanwhile, the hundreds of millions that are raised, will enliven trade, give a new impulse to commerce, bring wealth to individuals, and be the present gain to all classes of the community. It does not go abroad, but remains at home. It is not to be refunded now, but will fall upon the future, at a period when, restored to peace, it will be affectionately regarded as the sacrifice through which the nation was preserved from destruction.

The Warlike Attitude of England and Our Harbor Defences.

The intelligence which we published yesterday from Havana, of the arrival of a British war vessel and her instructions, taken in connection with the late advices from England, that about four thousand troops and a number of gunboats were to be immediately sent out, renders it necessary for our authorities at once to place themselves in a position that will enable us to successfully resist all aggressions from "perfidious Albion," the greatest pharisaical hypocrite of the present century. It is evident from the action of the British government that the Cabinet of St. James intends to force a quarrel between the United States and England, and thus carry out the policy which she inaugurated in her aid to the abolitionists, to break up and divide this country, and thus dispose of her most formidable rival for the mastery of the world. Her present course shows plainly that her past friendships are only hollow boastings, made to deceive, and that while we feasted, danced and made a lion of Albert Edward, the heir apparent, we were spending our money and friendly greetings in reality upon a representative of one of our worst enemies—the worst, because she has not the honesty to be straightforward and open in her opposition, but, under the cover of pretended friendship, seeks to plunge the iron to the very heart of our nation.

Now that recent events have removed the mask and enabled us to ascertain the length, breadth and depth of John Bull's love for this country, it becomes necessary for our authorities to bestir themselves and make preparations for the worst. We have several times called the attention of the public to the condition of the forts and defences in our harbor; but there seems to have been no movement towards perfecting them, unless it is on the part of the Chamber of Commerce. From the most reliable official reports of the condition of our forts in all the Northern harbors, we are in no condition to resist an aggressive movement of the British government, should its ministry decide to become allies with the South, and bolster up the institution of slavery, which England has pretended to despise. The Cabinet under Buchanan, laboring for the disruption of our Union in season and out of season, sent to the Southern forts and fortifications all our first class guns, and placed just enough men on guard to make it convenient to walk in and seize them when they were ready. In this way they have left the forts at New York, Boston and Philadelphia almost destitute of the means of defence, having only the old fashioned thirty-two pounders and guns of less calibre mounted in them (not one of the improved modern guns is to found there), to be used in defence of the vast amount of property which the forts were erected to protect in times of war.

This condition of affairs should not be allowed to continue, even if there was not the slightest apprehension of danger, much less now, when we know the real from the pretended attitude of England. If the administration at Washington is so much engrossed with the belligerents in the South as not to have time to look after our defences, then let Gov. Morgan convene the Legislature at once, in order that it may take all the necessary steps to make our harbor and all approaches to our city impregnable. A like course should be adopted by the other Atlantic States at the very earliest possible moment. History does not furnish an instance where John Bull respected the rights of any other nation when it was his apparent interest at the moment to do otherwise, unless he was forced to it from fear of summary punishment. The best way and the only way, therefore, to secure his perfect neutrality in the present contest is to place ourselves in a position to successfully resist all attacks. Let our authorities proceed at once to overhaul our forts, remove the old style guns, and replace them with the most approved rifled cannon and columbiads. Let one of these guns be placed at every port, and let all our first class merchant steamers be converted into vessels of war. Then, and not until then, can we expect a perfect neutrality on the part of the English government. Such at least is the lesson that her past history teaches us; and let us be wise and profit by it. We repeat, the intelligence from England is ominous. Let our authorities move at once and prepare for the worst.

A VOICE FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It will be remembered that Mr. Gregory, one of the Irish members of the British Parliament, some time ago gave notice that he intended to move for the recognition of the Southern rebel confederacy under Jeff. Davis—a movement, however, that has not taken place; for, to use a laconic phrase, Mr. Gregory has been entirely "shut up" on this recognition question. Baffled in his attempt to advocate his measure in his place in Parliament, he has, however, as a last resort, written a long letter to the *Times*, in which he says all that he would too gladly have said before the House of Commons. He is a devoted partisan of the secessionist cause, and pours out his whole soul in its favor, although at the same time endeavoring to keep up an appearance of impartiality. He employs every argument that occurs to him, good or bad, in support of what he calls Southern independence. He tries to make believe that the North and the South would equally gain by a separation. "I advocate," he says, "the recognition of the Southern confederacy, because I believe by the separation of the North from the South we may deal an effectual blow at that accursed traffic, the slave trade." This is certainly a novel view of the case, even among abolitionists, and shows how much Mr. Gregory knows of his subject. It speaks well for the House of Commons that Mr. Gregory's motion should have been treated with the contempt it has met; and as he stood alone as the champion of "Southern rights," we may infer that there is little chance of another such motion being shortly brought forward. As it is, Mr. Gregory has done neither good nor harm, but by the fallacy of his arguments and his merited defeat has simply made himself a laughing stock. On this side of the Atlantic, however, he can only be regarded as a con-
spirator.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—We observe by our latest French files that a line of steamers between France, New York, Aspinwall and Martinique, which received the attention of the French government in 1858, but has since remained in statu quo, owing to the Italian war and other matters, is soon to be established. The enterprise is to be assisted by a vote of eighteen millions of francs from the imperial treasury, and is to be called the Transatlantic Steamship Company. The programme of ar-

rangements is not yet published; so that we are unable to criticize the undertaking in detail. But there is little doubt that it will be successful, if efficiently carried out. A new branch of the carrying trade will spring into existence by frequent steam communication between the places named, and although New York and Aspinwall are in no special need of further facilities for foreign travel and transport, a little more healthy competition will do no harm.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS COMING TO EXAMINE THE BLOCKADE.—By our Havana correspondence, published in yesterday's *Herald*, we learn that the British frigate *Jason*, one of the finest in the navy, had just arrived at that port on her way to the mouths of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of ascertaining with what effectiveness the blockade is carried on in that quarter. She is to be followed by a number of other first class frigates, with smaller vessels, which will be distributed all along the blockade coast, with instructions to break the blockade wherever it shall be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective.

This is important intelligence, and may be the harbinger of serious trouble should the blockade prove not effective at all points. But we trust it is now, or shortly will be, completely so, and leave no opportunity for John Bull to pick a quarrel with our government. If the ships now in commission are not sufficient, merchant vessels should be purchased up and armed for the purpose. The English press will probably call these privateers; for already the organs of the British government have accused the President with attempting to blockade the ports of the South with privateers, while he denounced privateering on the part of the rebel States as piracy. But there is a manifest distinction between privateers and merchantmen turned by the government into navy vessels, commanded by regularly commissioned officers. That the commanders of privateers receive commissions called letters of marque is true; but these differ from commissions in the navy. The privateer is not owned by the government, but either by the captain or private individuals, his employers, who are entitled to the value of all the prizes they capture, after paying a percentage to the government. It is not, therefore, a public vessel, and is totally different from a merchant ship purchased by the Navy Department, and commanded by officers of the navy, and there is really no force in the objection of the British journals.

A blockade, to be "effective," must consist of such a force at the port blockaded as to be capable of preventing the ingress or egress of vessels, or at least to render it "extremely difficult." The best authorities on international law say there must be a circumscription of force equivalent to that of a siege on land. To effectively blockade the whole Southern coast will require a great number of ships, but not as many as is generally supposed. The coast, though very extensive, has comparatively few ports or harbors, and it is only necessary to station vessels at these, and not at every point of the entire coast. It is true, there may be considerable smuggling carried on by vessels of light draft, in small bays or inlets, hitherto not known as ports of entry; but the main channels of commerce will be soon so completely blockaded that nothing can escape.

Our correspondent says the British war frigates have instructions to "break the blockade wherever it may be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective." So, then, the British officers are to be the judges of the effectiveness of our blockade, and will undertake to escort safely to port or to sea all vessels bearing their flag, if they deem the blockade not effective, and if any of our ships-of-war should interfere they will give them battle. If this intelligence be true, the sooner we are prepared to meet the contingency the better. If, indeed, we were as well prepared now by sea as we are by land, the confederacy would never arise, and no British man-of-war would venture to meddle with the blockade of the rebellious States.

GIVE US THE NAMES.—A WORD TO L.L.D.—We perceive that at last the L.L.D.—A.S.—of the London *Times* has awakened to the knowledge that the people of New York are not sunk in that national and political apathy which he led the English public to believe they were in his first letter to this country. In his last communication received on this side of the Atlantic he endeavors to atone or account in some measure for the false impression he conveyed. The truth must be, he says, that the population of New York did not believe in the strength and unanimity of the South, and that they thought the Union safe, or did not care about it. He further reasons:—

I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the strongest opinions that the government of the United States had no power to coerce the South, and who have since put their names and the money to support the government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken.

Now, will Mr. Russell be good enough to really give us the names of those gentlemen, and any other particulars he may think likely to contribute towards making his explanation more satisfactory? Let him tell us who had charge of him while in this city, and how it was that he came to be so successfully deluded and entirely misled by them with respect to the state of feeling at the North towards the South and the Union. If he accepted the opinion of Fifth Avenue bankers and the like, whose information about anything beyond the rates of exchange would be worse than useless, how could he expect to ascertain the truth? Why did he not seek out duly qualified and impartial sources of knowledge, and give an equal ear to all parties, instead of confining himself to a clique? If he had done so he would not have blundered so much, and there would have been no need of his writing anything explanatory or apologetic. But as it is, we want the names of those gentlemen who it would seem were the authors of the evil, and who have since so significantly turned about face and contributed money, at the expense of a credulous correspondent.

THE BANK RIOTS AT MILWAUKEE.—The outbreak which has just occurred at Milwaukee is only what was to be expected from the bursting up of the wildcat banks out West. It was impossible that a general exposure of the frauds and imposture on which they are based should not be followed by popular excesses, confounding in their violence the few sound establishments with the bad ones. The Western people have good cause to feel indignant at the losses

inflicted upon them by the Western sharpshooters who are the originators and managers of these bogus concerns. Illinois is making vigorous efforts to reform her banking system, and her example will no doubt be followed by other States which have been so extensively victimized. It is the duty of the different legislatures to protect their people against barefaced swindling which provokes the last resort to open violence with the law, and brings the innocent against them could be turned to much better account in putting down traitors and rebels.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT FROM ALBANY.

The Twenty-eighth regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel Donnelly, arrived in this city from Camp Albany, yesterday about one o'clock P. M., and a few hours afterwards they started for Washington, the New Jersey Central Railroad, from pier 2 No. 10 river. The regiment struck their tents on Monday morning, and moved to Albany, accompanied by a band, which was hired for the occasion by General Ransom. They then proceeded on board of two boats, and were the start of Henry Andrew, and at five o'clock P. M. they started for New York. On their arrival in this city yesterday afternoon they were transferred, and baggage, to the steamboat *Wyoming*, of the Jersey Central route. At half past four o'clock they for Kingston.

The Twenty-eighth were all armed with uniform rifles and sword bayonets, and carried most formidable weapons. They were in uniform in light blue overcoats, dark blue light blue pants and dark blue caps. Each man was fitted with an india rubber cloth knapsack, haversack, blanket, blanket, and a stout pair of shoes. The troops were chiefly recruited in Niagara, Orleans and Genesee counties, but many of the companies received valuable additions from the ranks of the regular army, and we cannot testify, there being no opportunity to participate in the appearance and demeanor of men of long service, that they were not of the best. They were all well, and at pier 2, we should suppose they were quite as efficient as the majority of our volunteer regiments.

The following is a list of the officers:—
Colonel, E. F. Brown; Major, J. Mitchell; Adjutant, J. P. Sprout; Quartermaster, C. L. Kice; Chaplain, E. W. East; Surgeon, A. M. Reimer; Surgeon's Mate, A. Reimer.

Company A—Captain, E. W. Cook; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, John Ransom, Jr.; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company B—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, William C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company C—Captain, David Barlow; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company D—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company E—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company F—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company G—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company H—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company I—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company K—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company L—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company M—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company N—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company O—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company P—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company Q—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company R—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company S—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company T—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company U—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company V—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company W—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company X—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company Y—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.
Company Z—Captain, J. H. Mays; First Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. W. C. Smith; Sergeant, J. W. C. Smith; Corporal, J. W. C. Smith; Private, J. W. C. Smith.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF VERMONT.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG IN THE PARK—SPEECH OF HON. E. D. CULVER, EX-GOVERNOR HARRIS, A REBELS' FOOT—A HEART